British Columbia Board of Parole

Annual Report 1983–84

Province of
British Columbia

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July 10th, 1984

The Honourable Brian R. D. Smith, Q. C.
Attorney General
Province of British Columbia
Parliament Buildings
VICTORIA, B. C.

SIR:

I have the honour of submitting the Annual Report of the British Columbia Board of Parole for the fiscal year ended March 31st, 1984.

Yours respectfully,

J. Konrad

JOHN KONRAD
Chairman

JK:ss

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1. INTRODUCTION

This report outlines the activities of the Board in its fourth year of operation under its mandate pursuant to the Parole Act (Canada). This year also marks the Board's 35th anniversary from its inception in 1949.

It has been an extremely challenging year marked by continued increases in workload which were met with decreased resources and personnel.

A special note of appreciation is due to the Board Office Staff who carried the extra burden of administrative work with efficiency and effectiveness.

The use and involvement of lay citizens as Board Members has continued to provide the Board with a high level of credibility and integrity within the general public as well as in the administration of justice. The Province of British Columbia is well served by the Members of the Board who have discharged their decision making responsibility with distinction.

2. BOARD MEMBERSHIP

Terminations and Appointments

On April 1st, 1983, the full terms of nine Board Members expired and resignations were received from two Members who were unable to continue providing service to the Board. The appointment of new Members, normally made on April 1st was delayed due to the provincial election then in progress. This delay caused considerable disruption in that the complement of Members normally available to conduct parole hearings was seriously reduced. As parole hearings are required to be conducted by law at or near the eligibility date, the remaining members were required to attend considerably more hearings than normal, and it became necessary to transport Members to hearings at various centres throughout the Province, thereby incurring a substantial travel expenditure beyond the allocation approved in the budget. The delay in appointments also caused disruption to the annual orientation of newly-appointed Members, which had to be re-scheduled to June and repeated in November, incurring further additional expenditures.

The appointment of seven Members occurred toward the end of May, 1983, with the balance being made in August, October and December, 1983. The complete list of Members for the year is contained in Appendix A.

Recruitment of Membership Candidates

Based on the normal three year tenure of membership established by Board policy, recruitment occurs on an annual basis in selected communities throughout the province. This year's recruitment activities were focused in the following five areas of the Province:

Prince George
Langley/Aldergrove
Coquitlam/Port Coquitlam/Port Moody
Victoria
Central Vancouver Island

The recruitment of candidates is intended to provide opportunity for community input and the nominations presented to the Attorney General by the Chairman reflect a committment to a broadly based representation by way of background, career, experience and age as well as a good balance of male/female candidates. The appointments for April 1984 were pending at the end of March 1984.

Orientation and Membership Meetings

In addition to the standard orientation offered to new Members referred to earlier, the Board conducted two general membership meetings (June and November, 1983) for the purpose of ongoing development related to the performance of the Members' decision making responsibilities.

Major workshops/seminars were conducted during these meetings on the following subjects:

- Conduct of the Parole Hearing
  This workshop focused on the essential elements of the hearing based on the rules of fundamental fairness having regard for the principles of equity and justice.

- Parole in the United Kingdom
  The Board was privileged to have a visit from Mr. Lawson of the Board of Parole in Scotland (former Member of the Board of Parole in England) who provided a very enlightening overview of parole in the United Kingdom.

- Suspension of Parole
  This workshop utilized case studies to highlight policy and procedural issues and generally to clarify responsibilites and reinforce accountablities.

- Parole for Deportation
  Representatives from the federal Ministry of Employment and Immigration were in attendance as resource people for this seminar relating to applications for parole for the purpose of deportation.

- Re-examination of Parole Decisions
  This workshop was conducted to gather input from the Members concerning revisions to the Board's policy on re-examination which was under study by the Policy Executive and resolved at its meeting in March, 1984 (see Policy Development below).

- Assistance to Inmates
  The Board's policy provides for inmates to invite people to the hearing that may provide assistance to the applicant. This seminar reviewed the principles underlying this policy and similarly, the procedures to ensure a fair and equitable application of the policy provision.

3. NEW DEVELOPMENTS

Policy Changes

The Policy Executive met three times during the year and made changes to Board policy in the following areas:

- Membership Tenure

  Based on the experience of the past three years and coincident with the departure of the first group of Members initially appointed following the change in the Board's mandate in 1980, it was decided to evaluate the three year tenure model established by Board policy. The policy was re-affirmed on the basis that the philosophy of community involvement is best served by a short tenure. Specifically, it allows the "community perspective" which the members bring to remain in sharper focus. Secondly, it provides to the Board a broader range of citizens from which to recommend nominations, including persons who are still in the work force. It has been found that citizens are more willing to offer their services to the Board if the term is relatively short rather than longer or ongoing.

- Information from Police, Crown Counsel and the Judiciary

  Information from Police, Crown Counsel and the Judiciary pertaining to the parole application is provided to the Board through the "Community Assessment" report provided by the community probation office in the area to which the inmate wishes to be released. The Board established a more definitive policy identifying what the informational needs of the Board are, and in which cases the information is mandatory or optional.

- Inmate Representation

  In last year's report, reference was made to litigation against the Board in the Supreme Court of British Columbia with respect to the attendance of the applicant at the hearing when representatives invited by the applicant are interviewed by the Board. As a result of the decision made by the Supreme Court, the Board amended its policy to the effect that:

  > "The inmate must be afforded the opportunity to be present during such representations made to the Board if he/she so desires."

- Internal Re-examination of Board Decisions

This policy has been under review for the past year and coincident with this review, the Ombudsman had initiated a complaint against the Board to examine whether or not the current policy was unjust.

The process of consultation in this review has been wide-ranging, including the other Parole Boards in Canada, the staff of the Ombudsman's office, and the Ministry's Criminal Law Division. Additionally, the provisions for re-examination and/or appeal in the Unemployment Insurance Commission and recommendations of the Law Reform Commission of Canada pertaining to quasi-judicial tribunals were studied for applicability to the Board.

A new policy has now been developed and issued effective March 30th, 1984 providing for:

(a) the criteria for re-examination to be expanded relating to the Board's jurisdiction, adherance to policies and procedures and inadequate evidence;

(b) administrative procedures pertaining to the perception of fairness, and

(c) the application of remedies other than a re-examination where the circumstances require it in the interest of fairness and justice.

On the basis of this policy change, the Ombudsman has concluded his investigation as, in his view, "These revisions have broadened the grounds for re-examination, and incorporated fair hearing principles in the authorization for re-examination."

- Split Decisions

The normal quorum of the Board in reviewing applications for parole is two members. Where those two members are in disagreement the Chairman assigns a third member to similarly cast a vote respecting that application. Based on a ruling by the Supreme Court of Ontario (Mason vs. National Parole Board) the Board amended its policy requiring the third member to conduct a full review prior to casting the third vote, to include an interview with the applicant and representations as may be in attendance.

- Legislation

The Board continues to recommend the enactment of provincial legislation pertaining to provisions for parole. The Chairman has outlined the issues to the Attorney General, which include the need for clarification respecting the relationship between various forms of early release and absence from prison, and the manner in which the present arrangements effect the principle of a single releasing authority which the Board similarly endorses.

While the Board supports the enactment of a provincial parole statute as the most effective means of addressing all the relevant issues, an alternative option has been identified, namely to proceed by way of promulgating regulations pursuant to the Parole Act (Canada). The Attorney General has taken this matter under personal advisement.

Project Involvement

The Board has been involved in the following projects in the course of the past year.

- Short Sentenced Parole Project (Vancouver Region)

The Board participated in a project from June to December, 1983 focused on processing applications for parole from inmates serving sentences of less than 90 days. This project was conducted by the Vancouver Region of the Corrections Branch and was intended to test the appropriateness of parole consideration for short sentenced inmates.

The project was terminated at the end of 1983 as very few applications were being processed. It would appear that the basic reasons underlying the low response to the project include the following:

1) The original projections based on information in the Corrections Branch Offender Data System were high;

2) The changes to the Corrections Branch Temporary Absence Program in the early Fall (including day jail, terminal Temporary Absence, 15 day back-to-back Temporary Absence, etc.) presented a much more attractive option to short sentenced inmates than parole; and

3) In spite of the Coordinator's efforts to personally reach staff in all institutions in the catchment area, information problems were still evident.

This project did, however, demonstrate the following benefits:

1) That as short a time factor as seven (7) days is possible on a regular basis from receipt of parole applications, to scheduled parole hearings;

2) That the provision of a high quality of information and documentation can be maintained, together with the quick response time; and

3) That volunteers can be utilized effectively in the parole process.

- Victim Offender Reconciliation (Langley)

In 1982 the Board undertook a very extensive study pertaining to the ways in which victim needs might impact parole, both with respect to their impact on decisions on parole applications as well as conditions of the certificate where parole is granted. The result of this study, which involved extensive consultation with other arms of the administration of justice, was the adoption of a policy on victim reparation by the Board which was reported in the 1982/83 Annual Report.

This policy has seen increasing application throughout the past year and has attracted the attention specifically of the Victim Offender Reconciliation Project operated in Langley. This project has made its services of reconciliation available to the Board by means of offering services to inmates applying for parole who may wish to pursue reparative activities and to parolees granted parole with conditions of reparation.

The scope of the project is currently confined to inmates from Langley or who propose Langley as their prospective place of residence if granted parole.

Administrative Issues

The following major administrative issues were addressed:

- Administrative Agreement with the Corrections Branch

  The agreement for services between the Board and the Corrections Branch was first formalized in March, 1981, one year after operation by the Board commenced under its current mandate. Due to changing circumstances and as a result of an extensive evaluation of the quality of these services, the agreement has been revised in a number of areas and is currently being prepared for joint authorization by the Chairman and the Commissioner of Corrections.

  This arrangement of services being provided is still deemed to be the most effective and efficient rather than the Board establishing its own capacity for field services or to consider contractual services with the private sector at this time.

- Impact of Restraint

  The Board has made every attempt to realize the efficiencies required in the face of universal financial restraint while meeting its statutory obligations, the volume of which are outside of its direct control. The increase in workload, reflected in the number of parole reviews conducted over the past four years, is as follows:

	Reviews	# Increase	% Increase
1980/81	1039		
1981/82	1258	219	21.1%
1982/83	1488	230	18.3%
1983/84	1676	188	12.6%

  The costs of this increase have been offset to a degree by increasing by 20% the agenda of the parole hearings scheduled on any given hearing day. This increase directly effects the quality of the review possible and the Board is carefully monitoring this effect. Based on our experience of the past nine months, we are convinced that no additional efficiencies can be realized by means of this remedy without jeopardizing the quality of judgement by the Board Members and potentially the public safety.

4. PROGRAM INFORMATION

Board Reviews and Member Workload

This year, the Board conducted 1676 reviews which is a 12.6% increase over 1982/83. These reviews were conducted in 380 hearing days, which is a reduction from last year by 13 hearing days or 3.3%. This decrease was achieved by increasing the number of reviews on any given hearing day in order to accomodate restraint measures. On average, the number of cases reviewed on a hearing day has accordingly risen from 3.8 to 4.4, an actual increase of 15.8%. As mentioned in the preceding paragraph , further increases will not be authorized in the interests of safeguarding the quality of the hearings.

The average number of hearing days each month is 31.6 ranging from a low of 24.5 to a high of 43.

Inspite of the decreased number of hearing days, the number of hearing days on average that each Member has attended each month has risen from 2.7 to just under 3.3, a 22.2% increase. This increase was occasioned by the inordinate delay in new appointments being made this past year. As mentioned earlier, this delay has a significant cost factor attached to it and requires members to be available more often than anticipated based on the model of community membership.

For a complete accounting of hearing days refer to TABLE I, and for an accounting of reviews refer to TABLES II to VIII.

Board Decisions

Tables II to VII provide a detailed accounting of decisions within each of the five Regions and at the Board Office with Tables VIII and IX providing the provincial summaries.

On the provincial level, the decisions to grant parole as a percentage of all decisions has increased by more than 7 percentage points. Of special interest is that by contrast, the denials have gone down by only 2.4%. The increased grants have been offset in two other areas, namely in deferrals (primarily) and "other" decision categories being reduced. These reductions would indicate a higher level of effectiveness in case preparation, information supply and scheduling.

The increase in the percentage of decisions to grant, is also reflected in a higher grant rate (when all interim decisions are eliminated) than last year rising from 55.4% in 1982/83 to 60.6% for this year.

Parole Supervision

Table X shows the number of inmates on parole each month rising from 324 at the beginning of the year to 397 at the end, exceeding 400 cases in the months of December, 1983 and February, 1984. The actual increase from beginning to end of year is 73 cases or a 22.5% rise. The average numbers on parole each month was 375 as compared to 303 last year, which represents a 23.8% increase.

The immediate destination of inmates released on parole has not changed appreciably from last year. They are as follows:

DESTINATIONS	1983/84		1982/83	
INTERIOR REGION	139	16.1%	93	14.0%
NORTHERN REGION	117	13.5%	80	12.1%
FRASER REGION	246	28.4%	184	27.8%
VANCOUVER REGION	221	25.5%	183	27.6%
VAN. ISLAND REGION	103	11.9%	93	14.0%
OUT OF PROVINCE	40	4.6%	30	4.5%
	866	100%	663	100%

The types of offences committed by inmates who were granted parole were as follows:

TYPES OF OFFENCES	1983/84		1982/83	
Property Offences	550	50.5%	459	53.9%
Motor Vehicle Offences	287	26.3%	152	17.8%
Drug Related Offences	66	6.1%	74	8.7%
Violent Offences	94	8.6%	61	7.2%
Sex Related Offences	37	3.4%	33	3.8%
Other	56	5.1%	73	8.6%
	1090	100%	852	100%

As a percentage of the total, the motor vehicle offences show the greatest increase. Of that number (287 cases) 76.3% were specifically for Impaired Driving.

Suspensions and Revocations

Table XI provides information on suspensions and dispositions that followed. In total there were 177 suspensions as compared to 160 last year. This is a 10.6% increase, which is considerably lower than the 23.8% increase in average number of inmates on parole each month (see Parole Supervision section above).

If the number of revocation decisions each month is taken as a percentage of the number on parole each month, the percentage of revocations ranges from a low of 2% to a high of 4.5% or an annual average of 2.9%. This is slightly lower than the 3.2% last year.

Revocations as a percentage of final disposition of suspensions rose slightly from 71.3% to 74%.

Transfers to Other Jurisdiction

There were considerably less transfers this year to Ontario, and almost double the number of transfers to the United States. Following is a summary of transfers:

	NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD[1]	ONTARIO	QUEBEC	OUTSIDE CANADA[2]	TOTAL
To:	26	2	3	9	40
From:	1	10	2	-	13

1 Prairies (25), Atlantic (1)
2 Deportations - all to United States of America

5. RESEARCH AND PROGRAM EVALUATION

- **Internal Re-examination of Board Decisions**

To support the policy issue reported in the "New Developments" section above, the Board established a research project to analyse all re-examination requests from inmates whose applications had been denied or revoked. This research was directed by the Board's Analyst with assistance from a criminology student from Simon Fraser University on field placement at the Board Office.

The findings of this research based on fiscal 1982/83 revealed a total of 33 requests for re-examination, or 2.2% of the total number of reviews for that year. Of these requests, 19 came from inmates in secure settings, with 12 from open settings and 2 from community correctional centres. Twenty-one (21) requests were direct appeals of the Board's decision resulting eventually in 3 reversals of the initial decision.

- **Re-application for Parole**

Following denial or revocation of parole, an inmate may re-apply for parole after a 60 day waiting period.

An analysis of re-applications (also for fiscal 1982/83) revealed 55 such re-applications being received. Of these, 40 (72.7%) were granted, and 15 (27.3%) denied. These rates were significantly different from the general rate of decisions by the Board. In that year the overall rate of grant decisions was reported as 55.4%. The percentage rate of grants on re-application was therefore 17.3% higher than for the overall percentage rate of grants. However, of the 40 inmates released following a reapplication 13 (32.5%) were subsequently revoked, which is a rate approximately 6 times greater than the overall revocation rate.

The inference from this analysis suggests a greater expectation for a grant of parole on reapplication. Further study will be made of the unusually high rate of revocations for this category of applications.

6. CANADIAN ASSOCIATION OF PAROLING AUTHORITIES

The Association met three times in the past year with the meeting held in October, 1983 in Vancouver being hosted by our Board. Numerous items of discussion pertain to improving operational efficiencies, especially where cross-jurisdictional matters are concerned, such as transfers, suspensions and delegation of authority.

The Association entered into an affiliation with the American Association of Paroling Authorities for the purpose of promoting common professional interests by offering each other assistance in the form of information sharing, sharing of resources where appropriate and other forms as may be mutually beneficial.

By way of public record, the Association expressed its position regarding the Standards and Accreditation Project currently underway under the auspices of the Canadian Association for the Prevention of Crime. This was in the context of the first draft of standards being issued pertaining to paroling authorities.

The next major undertaking will be to formulate a response to the initial discussion paper of the Federal Government's Criminal Law Review project. This response will be predicated on the basis of a Statement of Principles, Definitions and Mandate of Parole by the Canadian Association of Paroling Authorities now in its final stages of preparation.

7. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

In summary, the highlights of the past year are as follows:

- The quality of administration has been maintained at a high level in spite of an increased workload, but not without significant hardship and stress evidenced by an unusually high level of staff illness and resulting absence.

- The quality of parole decision making has similarly been preserved against considerable odds including a reduction in support services available at the hearing. The Members have coped well with an increased hearing schedule, however, we are convinced that any further increases to the hearing schedule would impact negatively on the quality of decision making.

- The amendments to the Board's policy on re-examination of decisions should serve to increase the perception and reality of fairness dealing with inmate complaints.

- The direct community involvement and input to the process of recruiting potential candidates for Board membership is seen as a vital component in ensuring a broad representation of community interest and concern, and continues to provide an effective vehicle for the Board to be publicly accountable for its work.

- The Board's ongoing involvement with the other Parole Boards in Canada, through the Canadian Association of Paroling Authorities, continues to provide tangible benefits in operational areas. Additionally, it serves as an excellent forum in which to address professional issues and contribute positively to reform needs on a national scale.

- Given the current climate of economic restraint and the perceived hardening public attitude toward offenders, the Board remains more committed than ever to the community model of Board Membership. With this model the interests and concerns of the community are directly represented in the context of evaluating the merits of a parole application within a hearing which safeguards the principles of fundamental fairness.

APPENDIX A

BOARD MEMBERSHIP 1983/84

INTERIOR REGION

*+	Angus Currie	Businessman	Kamloops
*	John Dormer	Public Affairs Representative	Kamloops
*	Marvin Persson	Mill Manager (Retired)	Salmon Arm

NORTHERN REGION

+	Frank Donahue	Insurance Salesman	Terrace
	Harry Hoeft	Businessman	Prince George
*	Anton Magnuson	Mill Manager (Retired)	Quesnel

FRASER REGION

	Siegfried Bartel	Dairy Farmer	Agassiz
*	David Ferrel	Realtor	Abbotsford
*	Margaret Gregory	Salesperson	White Rock
*+	Robert Heywood	Law Enforcement Consultant	Surrey
	N.E. (Scotty) McLeish	Probation Officer (Retired)	Burnaby
+	Molly O'Dell	Homemaker	Maple Ridge
	Irene Peterson	Homemaker/Instructor	Port Coquitlam
*	Fred Reynolds	Businessman	Delta

VANCOUVER REGION

	Stanley Dzuba	Engineer	North Vancouver
	Jack Ferguson	College Instructor	Burnaby
*	Jane Frost	Homemaker	Vancouver
*	Pamela Glass	Public Relations Director	Vancouver
	Joe Whitehead	Publisher/Editor (Retired)	Vancouver
+	Gloria Wilson	Social Service Director	North Vancouver

VANCOUVER ISLAND REGION

+	Warren Bruleigh	Minister	Nanaimo
*	George Reed	Deputy Commissioner RCMP (Retired)	Victoria
	Larry Ryan	Labor Representative	Victoria

* New Appointments effective 1983
\+ Members of the Policy Executive 1983/84

APPENDIX B

CRITERIA FOR MEMBERSHIP

The Philosophy of the B. C. Board of Parole is based on a commitment to citizen participation in decision making in matters affecting the community. Consequently, all Members of the Board excluding the Chairman, are community members recommended for appointment on the basis of the following criteria:

The Nature of Community Involvement

There will be a strong emphasis on selecting candidates who have demonstrated through their activities and participation, a true sense of responsibility and interest in community affairs and concerns.

Personal Qualifications

Candidates will require a level of abilities, experience and objectivity consistent with the independent decision making role of the Board of Parole within the framework of the justice system. They will also have an understanding and appreciation of the serious impact of their decisions both on the individuals concerned and on the community at large. In the interests of maintaining the independence and integrity of the Board, candidates may be required to undergo a routine security check and furnish references upon request.

Level of Understanding of the Justice Process

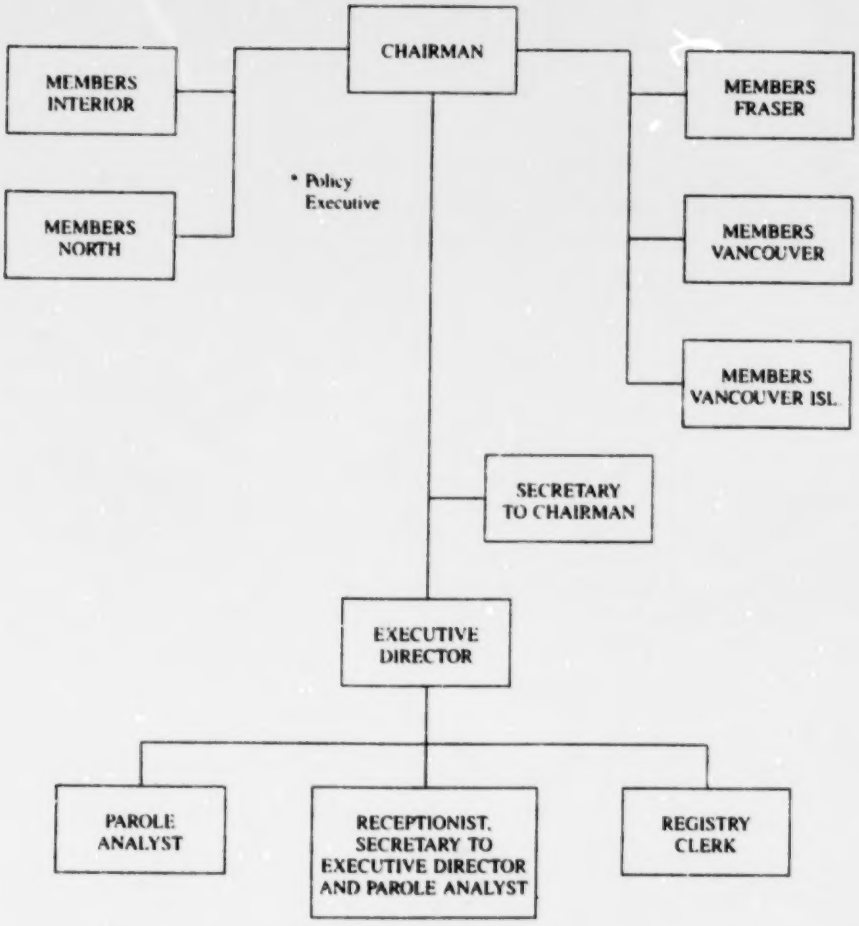
A general knowledge of the justice process and its component parts may be a significant criteria for Board membership. However, as opportunities will be provided for the orientation and ongoing development of all Board members, this knowledge requirement may be supplanted by an active interest in learning about the justice process and system.

Community Representation

To be consistent with the principles underlying the development of community membership, candidates should be seen by the community to represent broad areas of endeavour and achievement in the community, both with respect to community activity and participation and in terms of role, career or profession. The overriding consideration in this sense would be one of broad credibility within the community as opposed to the more limited representation of specific interest groups within the community.

APPENDIX C

ORGANIZATION CHART - B. C. BOARD OF PAROLE



NOTE—The B.C. Board of Parole operates as an independent agency in a quasi judicial function. The support services required are provided through the offices of the Assistant Deputy Minister, Support and Administration, Ministry of Attorney General (e.g., Personnel, Finance, Facilities Management).

A liaison with the Ministry's Executive Committee for administrative purposes is provided by the Commissioner of Corrections who is a member of that Committee.

* POLICY EXECUTIVE: — Chairman
— Executive Director
— Two members Fraser Region
— One member of each other Region

TABLE I

Number of Board Hearings by Region by Month
Fiscal Year 1983/84 (1982/83)

Month	Interior	Northern	Fraser	Vancouver	Vancouver Island	Board Office	Total
April	3 (2)	4 (4½)	14½ (9½)	8½ (9½)	6 (3)	0 (0)	36 (28½)
May	5 (2)	2½ (3½)	14 (11)	10½ (7)	3 (2½)	½ (0)	35½ (26)
June	3 (4)	5 (3)	19½ (11½)	10½ (6)	5 (3)	0 (0)	43 (27½)
July	3 (4)	4 (4½)	16½ (15)	10 (11)	4 (4)	0 (0)	37½ (38½)
August*	3 (2)	2 (3½)	14½ (15½)	6 (9)	3 (4½)	½ (0)	29 (34½)
September	4 (2½)	3 (6)	17 (14)	7 (7½)	2 (2)	0 (1)	33 (33)
October	4 (3)	3 (3½)	12½ (13½)	4½ (8)	3 (4)	0 (0)	27 (32)
November	2½ (4)	3½ (3½)	8 (13½)	9½ (10)	3 (4½)	0 (1)	26½ (36½)
December	2 (4½)	2 (5)	14 (10½)	4½ (10½)	4 (3½)	0 (0)	26½ (34)
January	2 (5)	2 (5)	12 (13)	5 (10)	3½ (4½)	0 (½)	24½ (38)
February	4 (1)	2 (3)	12½ (13)	4½ (8)	5 (3½)	0 (0)	28 (28½)
March	3 (3)	4 (3)	16½ (14)	4½ (12)	5 (4)	0 (0)	33 (36)
Total	38½ (37)	37 (48)	171½ (154)	85 (108½)	46½ (43)	1 (2½)	379.5 (393)
Percentage of Total	10.1 (9.4)	9.7 (12.3)	45.2 (39.2)	22.4 (27.6)	12.3 (10.9)	.3 (.6)	

* Number of applications per hearing day increased by 20%.

TABLE II

Number and Type of Decision by Month — Interior Region
Fiscal Year 1983/84 (1982/83)

Month	Grant	Deny	Defer	Revoke	Other	Total	Grant Rate
April	2 (6)	9 (1)	0 (0)	1 (0)	0 (1)	12 (8)	18.2
May	12 (4)	6 (3)	0 (0)	1 (1)	0 (2)	19 (10)	66.7
June	2 (7)	11 (6)	0 (2)	1 (0)	0 (0)	14 (15)	15.4
July	5 (3)	7 (12)	0 (1)	0 (0)	0 (1)	12 (17)	41.7
August	6 (4)	8 (2)	0 (1)	0 (0)	0 (1)	14 (8)	42.9
September	9 (4)	10 (4)	1 (0)	1 (1)	0 (0)	21 (9)	47.4
October	11 (6)	7 (6)	0 (0)	3 (1)	1 (0)	22 (13)	61.1
November	3 (2)	8 (8)	0 (1)	1 (1)	1 (0)	13 (12)	27.3
December	3 (5)	6 (13)	1 (0)	2 (0)	0 (0)	12 (18)	33.3
January	2 (10)	4 (7)	1 (1)	2 (0)	0 (0)	9 (18)	33.3
February	11 (1)	7 (2)	1 (0)	1 (1)	0 (0)	20 (4)	61.1
March	5 (3)	7 (5)	1 (0)	4 (1)	0 (3)	17 (12)	41.7
Total	71 (55)	90 (69)	5 (6)	17 (6)	2 (8)	185 (144)	44.1 (44.4)
Percentage of Total	38.4 (38.2)	48.6 (47.9)	2.7 (4.2)	9.2 (4.2)	1.1 (5.5)		

TABLE III

Number and Type of Decision by Month — Northern Region
Fiscal Year 1983/84 (1982/83)

Month	Grant	Deny	Defer	Revoke	Other	Total	Grant Rate
April	10 (6)	5 (9)	0 (0)	0 (2)	0 (0)	15 (17)	66.7
May	6 (5)	2 (5)	0 (0)	0 (2)	1 (2)	9 (14)	75.0
June	11 (3)	7 (6)	0 (0)	0 (2)	4 (0)	22 (11)	61.1
July	8 (11)	6 (5)	0 (0)	2 (0)	0 (2)	16 (18)	57.1
August	8 (5)	4 (8)	0 (1)	0 (1)	0 (0)	12 (15)	66.7
September	10 (9)	2 (10)	1 (0)	2 (3)	1 (2)	16 (24)	83.3
October	9 (6)	4 (4)	0 (3)	0 (1)	3 (0)	16 (14)	69.2
November	7 (4)	9 (6)	0 (0)	2 (1)	1 (1)	19 (12)	43.8
December	6 (9)	3 (5)	0 (0)	1 (0)	0 (1)	10 (15)	66.7
January	4 (8)	3 (9)	1 (0)	3 (1)	0 (3)	11 (21)	57.1
February	4 (3)	3 (7)	0 (0)	1 (0)	0 (0)	8 (10)	57.1
March	6 (3)	5 (7)	1 (0)	3 (1)	1 (0)	16 (11)	54.5
Total	89 (72)	53 (81)	3 (4)	14 (14)	11 (11)	170 (182)	62.7 (47.1)
Percentage of Total	52.4 (39.6)	31.2 (44.5)	1.8 (2.2)	8.2 (7.7)	6.5 (6.0)		

TABLE IV

Number and Type of Decision by Month — Fraser Region
Fiscal Year 1983/84 (1982/83)

Month	Grant	Deny	Defer	Revoke	Other	Total	Grant Rate
April	37 (16)	13 (15)	1 (2)	2 (0)	0 (1)	53 (34)	74.0
May	36 (22)	18 (14)	2 (2)	0 (1)	0 (5)	56 (44)	66.7
June	50 (30)	17 (9)	1 (5)	2 (0)	2 (1)	72 (45)	74.6
July	40 (32)	16 (17)	5 (3)	0 (0)	1 (1)	62 (53)	71.4
August	40 (30)	23 (16)	3 (4)	2 (1)	0 (3)	68 (54)	63.5
September	49 (29)	27 (13)	2 (6)	0 (2)	2 (2)	80 (52)	64.5
October	37 (27)	15 (15)	2 (4)	0 (2)	1 (2)	55 (50)	71.2
November	31 (27)	8 (16)	1 (6)	2 (0)	1 (1)	43 (50)	79.5
December	47 (21)	14 (15)	4 (2)	2 (3)	0 (0)	67 (41)	77.1
January	44 (28)	10 (13)	3 (4)	4 (1)	3 (3)	64 (49)	81.5
February	42 (34)	15 (10)	2 (5)	1 (1)	1 (0)	61 (50)	73.7
March	44 (33)	26 (16)	4 (6)	3 (0)	0 (2)	77 (57)	62.9
Total	497 (329)	202 (169)	30 (49)	18 (11)	11 (21)	758 (579)	71.1 (66.1)
Percentage of Total	65.6 (56.8)	26.6 (29.2)	4.0 (8.5)	2.4 (2.0)	1.4 (3.5)		

TABLE V

Number and Type of Decision by Month — Vancouver Region
Fiscal Year 1983/84 (1982/83)

Month	Grant	Deny	Defer	Revoke	Other	Total	Grant Rate
April	14 (10)	13 (16)	1 (1)	8 (6)	1 (1)	37 (34)	51.9
May	17 (6)	13 (10)	4 (2)	5 (6)	1 (3)	40 (27)	56.7
June	16 (9)	12 (8)	0 (1)	7 (4)	2 (2)	37 (24)	57.1
July	12 (15)	15 (12)	2 (6)	5 (5)	3 (1)	37 (39)	44.4
August	14 (11)	5 (12)	1 (2)	8 (2)	1 (1)	29 (28)	73.7
September	8 (12)	9 (12)	0 (1)	7 (4)	4 (1)	28 (30)	47.1
October	3 (9)	8 (14)	0 (2)	5 (2)	6 (1)	22 (28)	27.3
November	14 (17)	18 (15)	0 (2)	3 (5)	1 (1)	36 (40)	43.8
December	8 (14)	8 (16)	1 (1)	5 (6)	2 (0)	24 (37)	50.0
January	8 (15)	8 (9)	0 (1)	5 (5)	1 (4)	22 (24)	50.0
February	6 (8)	6 (9)	1 (1)	5 (8)	2 (4)	20 (30)	50.0
March	5 (12)	11 (17)	0 (2)	6 (12)	0 (5)	22 (48)	31.3
Total	125 (138)	126 (150)	10 (22)	69 (65)	24 (24)	354 (399)	49.8 (47.9)
Percentage of Total	35.3 (34.6)	35.6 (37.6)	2.8 (5.5)	19.5 (16.3)	6.8 (6.0)		

TABLE VI

Number and Type of Decision by Month — Vancouver Island Region
Fiscal Year 1983/84 (1982/83)

Month	Grant	Deny	Defer	Revoke	Other	Total	Grant Rate
April	5 (3)	9 (5)	0 (1)	2 (2)	1 (0)	17 (11)	35.7
May	1 (4)	9 (3)	0 (1)	0 (1)	0 (1)	10 (10)	10.0
June	5 (8)	9 (2)	1 (3)	6 (0)	2 (0)	23 (13)	35.7
July	6 (8)	9 (9)	1 (0)	1 (1)	1 (0)	18 (18)	40.0
August	8 (7)	5 (5)	1 (3)	2 (3)	0 (0)	16 (18)	61.5
September	2 (0)	4 (4)	0 (1)	0 (2)	0 (1)	6 (8)	33.3
October	8 (4)	10 (8)	0 (0)	1 (0)	0 (1)	19 (13)	44.4
November	10 (8)	4 (8)	1 (0)	0 (2)	0 (0)	15 (18)	71.4
December	11 (6)	5 (6)	1 (2)	0 (0)	0 (0)	17 (14)	68.8
January	7 (6)	8 (5)	0 (3)	1 (3)	1 (0)	17 (17)	46.7
February	9 (8)	8 (5)	5 (0)	2 (1)	1 (0)	25 (14)	52.9
March	11 (7)	11 (5)	1 (0)	1 (3)	0 (0)	24 (15)	50.0
Total	83 (69)	91 (65)	11 (14)	16 (18)	6 (3)	207 (169)	47.7 (51.5)
Percentage of Total	40.1 (40.8)	44.0 (38.5)	5.3 (8.3)	7.7 (10.6)	2.9 (1.8)		

TABLE VII

Number and Type of Decisions by Month — Board Office
Fiscal Year 1983/84 (1982/83)

Month	Grant	Deny	Defer	Revoke	Other	Total
April	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
May	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (0)	1 (0)
June	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
July	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
August	1 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (0)
September	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (7)	0 (7)
October	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
November	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (1)	0 (6)	0 (7)
December	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
January	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (1)	0 (0)	0 (1)
February	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
March	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Total	1 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (2)	1 (13)	2 (15)
Percentage of Total	50 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (13.3)	50 (86.7)	

TABLE VIII

Number and Type of Decisions by Month — Provincial Summary
Fiscal Year 1983/84 (1982/83)

Month	Grant	Deny	Defer	Revoke	Other	Total	Grant Rate
April	68 (41)	49 (46)	2 (4)	13 (10)	2 (3)	134 (104)	57.6 (47.1)
May	72 (41)	48 (35)	6 (5)	6 (11)	3 (13)	135 (105)	57.1 (53.9)
June	84 (57)	56 (31)	2 (11)	16 (6)	10 (3)	168 (108)	59.2 (64.8)
July	71 (69)	53 (55)	8 (10)	8 (6)	5 (5)	145 (145)	54.6 (55.6)
August	77 (57)	45 (43)	5 (11)	12 (7)	1 (5)	140 (123)	60.6 (57.0)
September	78 (54)	52 (43)	4 (8)	10 (12)	7 (13)	151 (130)	60.0 (55.7)
October	68 (52)	44 (47)	2 (9)	9 (6)	11 (4)	134 (118)	60.7 (52.5)
November	65 (58)	47 (53)	2 (9)	8 (10)	4 (9)	126 (139)	58.0 (52.3)
December	75 (55)	36 (55)	7 (5)	10 (9)	2 (1)	130 (125)	67.6 (50.0)
January	65 (67)	33 (43)	5 (9)	15 (11)	5 (10)	123 (140)	66.3 (60.9)
February	72 (54)	39 (33)	9 (6)	10 (11)	4 (4)	134 (108)	64.9 (62.1)
March	71 (58)	60 (50)	7 (8)	17 (17)	1 (10)	156 (143)	54.2 (53.7)
Total	866 (663)	562 (534)	59 (95)	134 (116)	55 (80)	1,676 (1,488)	60.6 (55.4)
Percentage of Total	51.7 (44.5)	33.5 (35.9)	3.5 (6.4)	8.0 (7.8)	3.3 (5.4)		

TABLE IX

Number and Type of Decisions by Region — Provincial Summary
Fiscal Year 1983/84 (1982/83)

Region	Grant	Deny	Defer	Revoke	Other	Total	Change Over 1982/83
Interior	71 (55)	90 (69)	5 (6)	17 (6)	2 (8)	185 (144)	+28.5
Northern	89 (72)	53 (81)	3 (4)	14 (14)	11 (11)	170 (182)	− 6.5
Fraser	497 (329)	202 (169)	30 (49)	18 (11)	11 (21)	758 (579)	+30.9
Vancouver	125 (138)	126 (150)	10 (22)	69 (65)	24 (24)	354 (399)	−11.3
Vancouver Island	83 (69)	91 (65)	11 (14)	16 (18)	6 (3)	207 (169)	+22.5
Board Office	1 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (2)	1 (13)	2 (15)	
Total	866 (663)	562 (534)	59 (95)	134 (116)	55 (80)	1,676 (1,488)	+11.4

TABLE X

Number on Parole by Month — Provincial Summary
Fiscal Year 1983/84

Month	Number at Beginning	Grants	Transfer In	Revoke	Transfer Out	Comple-tions	Number at End
April	324	68	1	13	4	49	327
May	327	72	3	6	6	55	335
June	335	84	2	16	8	58	339
July	339	71	2	8	4	45	355
August	355	77	1	12	3	51	367
September	367	78	2	10	2	50	385
October	385	68	1	9	2	45	398
November	398	65	1	8	1	69	386
December	386	75	0	10	2	45	404
January	404	65	0	15	4	56	394
February	394	72	0	10	2	46	408
March	408	71	0	17	2	63	397
Totals		866	13	134	40	709	

TABLE XI

Suspensions by Month and Disposition
Fiscal Year 1983/84 (1982/83)

Month	Suspension	Final Disposition		
		Revoke	Reinstate	Other[1]
April	10 (12)	7 (11)	1 (1)	2 (0)
May	20 (9)	15 (7)	5 (2)	0 (0)
June	15 (14)	8 (7)	6 (6)	1 (1)
July	14 (12)	12 (10)	1 (1)	1 (1)
August	14 (12)	10 (8)	4 (3)	0 (1)
September	14 (13)	10 (6)	3 (3)	1 (4)
October	15 (7)	8 (5)	5 (2)	2 (0)
November	11 (15)	10 (13)	1 (1)	0 (1)
December	17 (17)	15 (12)	2 (3)	0 (2)
January	18 (11)	11 (9)	4 (2)	3 (0)
February	11 (17)	11 (14)	0 (3)	0 (0)
March	18 (21)	14 (12)	3 (5)	1 (4)
Total	177 (160)	131[2] (114)	35 (32)	11 (14)
Percentage		74.0 (71.3)	19.8 (20.0)	6.2 (8.7)

[1] Terminated sentence under suspension.
[2] This figure does not coincide exactly with the number of revocation decisions shown on Table VIII as these revocations refer to the ultimate decisions in each month.